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CARELESS WORDS.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Nellie Martin, as she came in from school, and threw her books down on the table, "I do think a boarding-school is the worst place in the world."
"Why," replied Mabel Lee, her room-mate, "I thought you liked it ever so much; you said you did, yesterday."
"Well, I thought so then, but I don't now, for the girls are all the time making unkind remarks about me; and I mean to sit down now and write to mother, and ask her if I may come home."

A slight smile spread over Mabel's countenance, as she rejoined:
"I suppose you never say anything against the other girls, do you?"
"No, indeed, not as they do, I am sure. Why, if I said one half as many things about Gertrude Leland as she does about me, I should be ashamed to show my face anywhere."

"Well, Nellie, suppose you and I each take a piece of paper and write down every slanderous expression that we hear each other use this evening, and at nine o'clock compare our papers."

"Well, I am willing, but I don't believe we shall have anything to write; at any rate, I guess, your paper will be blank. If you would only try it with the girls in the next room, there would be some fun in it."

"Take care, Nellie, or I shall have to commence immediately."

The evening wore away, and nine o'clock arrived. As soon as the first stroke of the bell was heard, Nellie pushed aside her books, saying, "Now, Mabel, let me hear what you have to say; you must read first, because you have the longest list."

"I rather think you have not studied much to-night; it seems to me your pencil has done nothing but write, write, all the evening."

"And it strikes me that your tongue has done nothing but run, run, all the evening. But I must begin, or we shall not be in bed in season. I have—let me see—one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten breaches of the Ninth Commandment against you on my paper."

"Not so many, I know; let me hear."

"In the first place, when you opened your books to commence studying, you said you thought Miss Lane was the crosser teacher that ever lived, she gave such long and hard lessons."

"Oh, yes, I remember that, but that is the strongest expression I have used, is it not?"
"We will see. Then, you asked me if I intended to keep my two silent hours this evening; I told you no, not until to-morrow morning; upon that, you called Mrs. — an unfeeling creature, for requiring us to keep them at all."

"Soon after that the fire needed some attention. You went to the wood-box for some wood, and accidentally tore your dress on a nail which was sticking in the inside of it. You declared that the next time you had a box sent you from home, you hoped your Brother John would have nothing to do with nailing it up; 'the little scamp,' I think was the epithet you used. You sat down to mend your dress, but could not find your thimble; I reminded you that you lent it to Fannie, yesterday, and you replied that you wished she came in here borrowing your things. I could not help smiling, then; for I remembered that you borrowed her's a week ago, and lost it; and she was obliged to use your's instead."

"About eight o'clock, Sarah came in to ask you where the History lesson commenced; you told her; but no sooner had she left the room, than you exclaimed, 'I hope I shall never be accused of following her example; she had better keep her ears open when the lesson is given out. I believe she always hears with her elbows.'"

"Our lamp went out, a few minutes ago. You called the lady with whom we board, a 'stingy old woman' that could not afford to supply us with decent lamp oil."

"Oh, Mabel, did I really say that? I don't remember it; why, how wicked it was! It was entirely my fault that the lamp did not burn well; for when I had sealed my letter, I played with my sealing-wax until I had nearly covered the wick with it. Well, please don't read any more to me, for I am heartily ashamed of myself. In future, I will try to keep a strict watch over my tongue; and over my thoughts, too, for I suppose I should never say such things if I did not think them first."

As Mabel lay in bed that night thinking over the events of the day, this verse came into her mind: "In the multitude of words there watcheth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise."

THE LITTLE COURTESIES OF LIFE.

"A kindly word, a pleasant smile,
Are better far than gold."

The little courtesies of daily life, the kindly and graceful amenities which are so admirably calculated to sweeten the relations between man and man, and to impart a genial spirit to our social every day intercourse, are too frequently neglected. We either forget, or we overlook them.

The truth is, no one likes to be treated either with indifference or contempt. A sense of self-pride revolts against such conduct. The courtesy we extend to others, we naturally and properly desire to be extended to ourselves in return. There is, on the other hand, nothing more unworthy, unmanly, pitiable and mean, than a disposition to tyrannize over and insult, not directly perhaps, but indirectly, those who in some sense may seem to be dependent upon us, or whom, in the exercise of a false pride, we may imagine we can outrage with impunity. The little courtesies of life never shine so sweetly or brightly, as when they are manifested by the rich towards the poor, or by the powerful towards the weak. They then become a grace and embellishment of the character, and while they adorn the heart with a moral lustre, they kindle in the hearts of the other, feelings of kindness, affection, and good-will. But courtesy is never out of place. It is never thrown away. It always has its effect, and sometimes it tells far more efficiently than formal services, or even heavy obligations.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

STEDMAN'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. Stedman publishes a card in yesterday's Standard, announcing that he has removed from Salem to Raleigh, and that he will commence a new volume on May 1. He says that he has every prospect of success.

From the Marion, (Ala.) American.
COL. CROOM,—THE MODEL PLANTER.

The Mobile Mercury contains the following handsome notice of Col. Croom of Greensboro: We publish below an extract from a letter recently addressed to a mercantile house of this city, by Col. Isaac Croom, of Greene county—a gentleman eminently deserving the appellation of the model planter of Alabama. If more of our planters would follow his example, Alabama would, within a few years, be independent both of the North and the West. Arguing from the complete success of Col. Croom in his planting and farming operations, there is no necessity whatever for Alabama to continue her present and past policy of purchasing from either section her supplies of hay, mules, cattle, bacon, pork, beef, &c. Indeed, she would be a seller instead of a purchaser of these and many other articles.

Col. Croom says:
"I hope you are succeeding as well as you can desire in the grass seed business, and thereby benefitting both yourself and the public. I have sowed this spring 120 acres of Red Clover and 40 acres of Blue and Orchard Grass, and have at present more than 200 acres in Clover, above 100 in Blue and Orchard Grass, 300 in Egyptian Ryegrass. The Hungarian Grass and the California oats I will give a fair trial when the seed come to hand. You will perhaps admit that for a cotton planter, surrounded by those who are absorbed with cotton and corn, I am doing justice to the grasses and small grain crops. Verily, I believe I have my reward, and a valued part of it is in seeing my neighbors saving into my system."

Col. Croom's clover field was sown down five years or more since, and the grass is now as vigorous and succulent as when it first came to maturity. His rich and deep prairie soil, in which lime is a leading constituent, the Col. has no need of applying fertilizers to his clover or other grasses. In the Northern States the red clover runs out in a shorter period than five years, and to be kept healthy and vigorous must receive, we believe, an annual top-dressing land plaster or other fertilizer.

Curious.—The Rev. Robt. Tate, who is publishing a brief Autobiography in the N. C. Presbyterian, says that he had a member of his church in New Hanover county, who dared not taste bread made of Flour—if he did, it caused swelling of the joints and produced deadly effects. On sacramental occasions the gentleman who had long been a worthy member of the church had to take a piece of corn bread. He also states that he knew a lady who could not eat an egg without experiencing the most serious effects from it.

Making the most of it.—Southey says, in one of his letters: "I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyment; and though I do not cast my eyes away from my troubles, I pack them in as little compass as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

The Coming Summer.—It is said that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe has told a gentleman in England that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that was ever known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle, by way of protection against the extreme heat.

HISTORY OF LIFE.
Day dawned. Within a curtained room,
Filled to faintness with perfume,
A lady lay at point of doom.
Day closed. A child had seen the light:
But for the lady fair and bright—
She rested in undreaming night.
Spring came. The lady's grave was green,
And near her oftentimes was seen
A gentle boy, with thoughtful mien.
Years fled. He wore a manly face
And struggled in the world's rough race,
And won, at last, a lofty place.
And then he died. Behold before ye,
Humanity's brief sum and story—
Life, Death, and all there is of—Glorious.

MARRIED.
In this vicinity, last evening, by the Rev. Geo. Benton, Mr. SETH E. JONES, of Chatham, to Miss S. ARTHA, daughter of John A. Williams, Esq., of Charlotte, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Alex. Sinclair, THOS. McGEHEE SMITH, Esq., to Miss JULIA S. ALEXANDER.

DIED.
In Harnett County, on the 24 April, at 5 o'clock, P. M., EUNICE ISABELLA, infant daughter of David G. and Julia A. Worsh, aged 9 months and 6 days.
In Wilmington, on Sunday last, Mrs. HENRIETTA R. JACOBS, consort of Wm. L. Jacobs, aged 22 years and 14 days.
In Richmond County, on the 29th ult., Mr. THOMAS ROPER, in the 89th year of his age.
In Richmond County, on the 1st inst., Mr. WILEY H. COVINGTON, aged 50 years.
In Wilmington, yesterday morning, Mrs. CASSANDRA SMITH, in the 71st year of her age.
Near Alfordville, Robeson County, N. C., on the 1st inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH MCGIRT, wife of Duncan McGirt, deceased, in the 61st year of her age. She lived a consistent Christian life, as a member of the Ashtabula Presbyterian Church. Forty years she was associated with the people of God, in the church on earth, and now it is believed she is experiencing the truth of the blessed promise: "Those that are planted in the house of the Lord, shall flourish in the courts of our God." Planted in the house militant, she no doubt flourishes in the courts triumphant. Few aged Christians have died more respected or more earnestly lamented by surviving friends.—*Conn.*
In Cabarrus county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. NANCY H. MOSS, wife of Mr. J. B. Moss, in the 48th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.
ARRIVALS.
Lutterloh's Line, April 7, Ste Fanny, with passengers and goods for Joel Williams, D. W. McLaughlin, G. W. Williams & Co, R. Gray, Mrs. Widdell, J. R. Lee, J. Kyle, T. S. Laidley, E. J. Hale & Son, A. C. Ray, J. R. McNeill, H. L. Brantly, John Tew, A. McPhail, Murdoch, Reid & Co, Ray & Pearce, Peter Crox, R. S. French, H. M. Turner, A. G. Thornton, H. & E. J. Lilly, James Martine.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.
ARRIVALS.
April 3.—Brig Delmont, Locke fm Cardenas; Schrs. Mary Alice from New York, Charles S. Peaslee from Philadelphia; J. Schrs. Margaret I. Davis fm Boston, Myrrow fm New York, Old Fellow fm Lockwood's Folly. 5.—Schrs. J. C. Manson from Shallotte, Delphin from Charleston, Wm. A. Newell fm New York. 6.—Schrs. Ella from Hyde county, Helene, Mariner, Eva Belle fm New York—Boona Vista fm Boston—H. Curtis fm Boston—Jane Fisher fm Hartford N. C.—N. M. Tanner fm Charleston.

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1858.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.—Meetings in Macon and Cherokee have nominated Mr. Avery. The County Meetings have been more numerous than we have ever known; nearly every county in the State has appointed delegates. There are indications that the Convention (which meets on Wednesday next) will be the largest ever held in this State. There are very few indications of a harmonious session.

DEEP RIVER MINERALS.—Prof. Emmons has been for some time past, by order of the Governor, engaged in collecting facts likely to influence the establishment of a National Foundry on Deep River. From a communication in the Standard yesterday, we learn that a fine bed of iron ore has been found near Buckhorn Falls, about 6 miles below Lockville. The ore, says Prof. E., is a massive peroxide of iron. Its composition is similar to the well known specular ore, but it is of a dull red brown color, and without crystallization, and is extremely heavy. Its streak is bright red, and it is rather tough, but is not difficult to break. It would strike one at once, on making but a slight examination of it, that it is a very rich ore.

The vein is eight feet wide, and is contained in the Taconic Slates; in which respect, as well as in its composition, it closely resembles the ores of Lake Superior.

Analysis shows the composition of ore:—
Peroxide of iron, 95.20
Silica, 4.79
99.99

According to the tables it contains 66.156 of metallic iron.

Prof. Emmons thinks that this must become an important addition to the resources of the Deep River Valley. It contains neither alumina, manganese nor lime; he has not been able to detect sulphuretted iron; and he believes it is free from any injurious foreign substance. It may be transported for manufacture to any point, either upon the Cape Fear or upon Deep River; and he cannot discover anything in relation to it, which can diminish its value for any kind of iron.

The letter, with this exception, is a recapitulation of facts already made known in his heretofore published Reports.

A LIBEL ON WILMINGTON.—Russell's Magazine (of Charleston, S. C.) for the present month contains what we are perfectly satisfied is a libel on the Revolutionary fame of our neighboring town of Wilmington. It occurs in a letter from J. Rutledge (afterwards Governor of South Carolina) to the Congressmen from that State, dated at Hillsborough, N. C. Feb'y 10, 1781. After detailing the operations of the armies just before the battle of Guilford Court House, Mr. Rutledge says,—

"About 12 days ago, 3 or 400 British troops took possession of Wilmington. Six of the townspeople left it, the rest received the enemy with three huzzas."

Mr. Rutledge must have been imposed upon by false reports passing from mouth to mouth, in the absence of newspaper and mail facilities. The story is utterly at variance with the well known Revolutionary character of the people of that town—a people who, in the very presence of the Royal Governor, had forbidden the landing of the Stamps which the British government had sent over to tax them with; who had driven the Royal Governor out of the town and forced him to take refuge in an armed ship down the river; who had a Whig Committee of Vigilance composed of the most respectable and influential citizens of the place; who numbered among their inhabitants such true patriots as the Ashes, Harnett, Hooper, Lillington, Brown, Owen, McLaine and others. To assert that all but six of the people of such a town received the enemy with three huzzas, is undoubtedly doing them great wrong.

We know not how far the descendants of the patriots and heroes of that day may be able to vindicate the fair fame of their ancestors, for it is not always easy to prove a negative, and especially when the question first comes up seventy-seven years after the alleged occurrence. We expect the Wilmington of the present day to present the Wilmington of the Revolution in its true attitude.

For ourselves, we will only quote one authority which happens to be at hand, viz: Lossing, who says, (vol. 2, page 474-5, Field Book of the Revolution).—

Major Craig, with 400 regulars, "took possession of the town without much resistance, towards the close of January 1781."

Now taking a town "without much resistance" is not at all like being received with three huzzas by all but six of the inhabitants. Much resistance to 400 regular troops could not have been expected from a town where there were no troops and but a few hundred inhabitants.

The Raleigh Standard says that—"If the six Southern Know Nothings, including Mr. Gilmer, who voted for the amendment, had voted against it, it would have been defeated by four majorities."

We like to see fair play. Why did not the Standard accompany this statement with the fact, that if the Democratic party had sustained the party measure it would have passed the House by forty majorities, instead of being defeated? The Democratic majority over all parties in the House is 24. It received the aid of 8 members of the opposition on the Kansas bill.

STATE BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale \$50,000 of State Bonds, issued for the Western Extension.

CONGRESS.
In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union.

The Bill to establish an Auxiliary Guard, for the protection of persons and property in Washington, was debated at length, and finally passed 34 to 9.

On Tuesday, Mr. Stuart said he had ascertained that the Kansas bill was not sent to the House, because Mr. Slidell wished to re-consider the vote, and strongly condemned his course therefor. Mr. Slidell said that he had sufficient reasons for retaining the bill, which he declined giving. [Another indication that the Administration will adopt the Crittenden Bill.]

The Minnesota Bill was discussed without result.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, the Senate's amendments to the army bill, with one exception, were agreed to. The amendment reducing the number of additional regiments to two, in lieu of four, was concurred in, yeas 113, nays 102. A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of War for information regarding the contracts for the Utah army; also a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of discontinuing the printing of books heretofore ordered by Congress.

The remainder of the day was devoted to discussion of the Washington police Bill.

On Tuesday, the House went into a committee of the whole upon the deficiency Bill. Discussion unimportant. Judging from present indications the deficiency bill, embracing about \$8,000,000 for the army, will be defeated in its present form.

THE STANDARD ON LECOMPTON.—The Raleigh Standard is very severe upon Mr. Gilmer and 5 other "South Americans" who voted for the Crittenden bill and defeated the Lecompton Constitution. It says that "the Black Republicans, aided by the Douglas traitors and by Know Nothing traitors from the South, have triumphed. John A. Gilmer has shown himself false to his constituents, to the South, to the Constitution and to the Union, by contributing by his vote to this result."

The Standard is indiscreet. There are indications that the Administration will adopt the Bill which triumphed over Lecompton in the House. It is freely stated in Washington that the President has suggested to Lecompton-Senators the propriety and consistency of acceding to it. We shall soon have the Standard supporting this very bill, and denouncing its opponents as it now denounces its supporters, "traitors to the South, to the Constitution and the Union."

The Standard is unjust to Mr. Gilmer. The President's organ at Washington is earnestly striving to detach the Black Republicans from the support of the Crittenden-Gilmer Bill, by proving that it is more hostile to their views than the Lecompton Bill. Says the Union:—

"There seems to be a good deal more in the Montgomery (Mr. Crittenden's) Bill was brought up by Mr. Montgomery in the House,] amendment than the black republicans bargained for. The dullest of them begin to discover that there is a cat in the meat-bulb. It is a 'confidence' operation which a few wily democrats have played upon their new allies. It is a 'sell' of the worst sort—a genuine First of April affair."

"The House bill provides that in the elections to be held under it in Kansas, those residents shall vote who are qualified to do so under the existing territorial laws. The qualifications prescribed by these laws are six months' residence in the Territory and certain test oaths—among these, one in which the voter is required to swear that he will support the constitution and laws of the United States, the fugitive-slave law included, and that he has not interposed to obstruct the execution of this particular law. Such is the effect of one of the provisions of the Montgomery amendment. It is certainly odd to see the black-republican party requiring a test of fidelity to the constitution and the laws of the United States, especially to the fugitive-slave law, and a solemn abnegation of having interfered to obstruct the execution of the fugitive-slave law."

MORTIFYING CONFESSIONS.—The Administration began the session of Congress with an overwhelming majority in the Senate, and a clear majority of 24 in the House of Representatives. From time to time it has been our duty to record the defeats with which its measures have met in one House or the other. It is the weakest Administration this country has ever known. Read the following paragraphs from the Washington letter to the New York Journal of Commerce, an earnest supporter and trusted organ of the Administration:—

"The opposition to the Senate bill, on the part of the majority of the House, is dictated by hostility to the Administration; but it appears to be very unreasonable to hazard the harmony of the Union and devote the whole session to sectional strife, for the purpose of mortifying an Administration which is unable, as yet, to carry a single measure that it has recommended."

"The army bill is lost, and instead of five additional regiments to the regular service, only three regiments of volunteers are granted. The establishment of the Territory of Arizona, urged at the beginning of the Session by the President, and still favored by him, will not obtain a dozen votes in the Senate. The Pacific Railroad measure, with the Southern route, is an Administration project, and will fall far short of success."

The Administration is so weak in both Houses that it cannot carry a single measure of any importance. This will be distinctly seen when any step shall be taken by the Executive in regard to foreign relations. On the filibuster question alone, the President has been, to some extent, sustained, or rather his positions in regard to it have not been rebuked."

SPRING ELECTIONS.—Connecticut has elected the Republican ticket by largely increased majorities. The City of Hartford, where a signal democratic triumph was gained at the last election, has elected the Anti-Lecompton Democratic ticket.

The Anti-Lecompton have elected their municipal ticket in Cincinnati.

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq.—It has been generally understood for nearly a year past, we believe, that this gentleman, Chairman of the American Executive Committee, and the leading spirit of that party in the State, had connected himself with the Democratic party. Public proclamation is made of the fact in the last Standard, which publishes a letter from Mr. Miller giving in his adhesion and the reasons. He thinks it necessary to the salvation of the Union that everybody should support Buchanan.

We are not sure that the Union will be saved by supporting Buchanan—18 months ago, to save the Union it was only necessary to elect B.—but it is very plain that Buchanan needs support, and will be glad to get it from the "the culverts" or any where else. He cannot get it from his own party. The Democrats lose no opportunity to defeat his recommendations.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.—The people of this country have adopted the true mode of getting rid of their embarrassments—they are buying fewer dry goods. They are not quite content to have "Nothing to Wear," but are certainly doing with less than for some years past, are wisely content to wear what they have a little longer. We find from the custom house statistics of New York, as given in the Journal of Commerce, that the imports of dry goods into that port for the three first months of last year were \$28,340,350; whilst for the corresponding three months of this year they amounted to only \$10,810,555.

As at New York, so we have reason to believe it is in North Carolina. Many country merchants have not gone North at all for Spring goods, and most of those who did go have probably bought sparingly. A little self denial of that kind will bring the country all right again.

SWINDLING.—If all the inventive genius in New York which is now devoted to swindling, were turned into honest channels of industry, it is hard to tell to what a condition of prosperity that already great city might attain. The most curious thing about it is the facility with which people are duped by the knaves. Two notable instances have just been exposed by the police.

One of them was a "Gift Enterprise," in which people all over the country were to have farms, and gold watches, and what not, if they would remit a small sum in cash. Thousands of letters accordingly poured in upon the swindlers, until the police discovered what was going on, clapped the rascals in jail, and took hundreds of letters from the post office daily. All that occurred about a fortnight ago; and here is another of last week's incidents:—

A Swindling Coffee Company.—Another seizure of letters by the Mayor.—The Mayor's police have recently detected an extensive swindling operation conducted by some one whose name is yet undiscovered, under the false style and firm of Oliphant, Bartlett & Co. The method of this swindler has been to send circulars to country merchants inviting them to become agents for the "West India Company" for the sale of coffee, holding out the most flattering hopes of making large profits, and requiring remittances in advance for the first consignments of coffee. It is said that since the first of these circulars were sent, the amount received has been for the past week or two, \$100,000 per day, and that the swindler has probably received in all about \$20,000. He had an office at 208 Broadway, where one clerk (named Phillips) was employed. This clerk, when arrested at the post office, had in his possession about 60 letters that he had just taken from the letter box, many of them being registered letters, and all doubtless containing money. These were handed over to the Mayor, who has them now in charge. The principal had not been arrested yesterday.

The Cotton Crop.—The figuring up of the cotton crop for this year is already a source not only of argument and enquiry, but also a basis for considerable betting in many of the southern cities.

The N. O. Crescent says the question of crop appears to be settling down on 2,900,000 bales, and that it will not vary materially from these figures; of which, it is presumed, Great Britain will get 1,700,000 bales.

To this the Delta replies that such an estimate is not of the right sort, and it fixes the crop as follows:

Received,	2,400,000 bales.
To receive from Ouachita,	60,000 "
From Red River,	60,000 "
From Yazoo, Tallahatchie, Yallobusha and Cold Water,	75,000 "
From Tennessee and Cumberland,	40,000 "
From Mississippi River,	150,000 "
From Arkansas,	15,000 "
From Bayous,	15,000 "
	2,815,000 "

To receive at the Atlantic and Florida ports, 250,000 " || At Mobile, | 110,000 " |
| At Texas, | 50,000 " |
| | 3,225,000 " |

The Utah Troubles.—We see it stated that the President will appoint a commission to proceed to Utah for the purpose of inducing the Mormons to yield obedience, by representing the determination of the government to reduce them to submission, and the uselessness of opposition. Governor Powell and Major McCulloch are spoken of as the commissioners.

There is an increasing disposition in Congress to check further movements of the Utah expedition.

The entire military force contemplated to be thrown into Utah, is about 5,600.

Advices from Utah to March 1st say that Johnston had an effective force of eighteen hundred men, and a thousand animals, in good condition, together with a large force of volunteers. It was the universal impression that Col. Johnston would not await reinforcements before making the attack.

Nothing further heard from the Mormon preparations.

A Capital Fellow.—An editor at the East says: Our stock in trade consists of industry, economy and untiring perseverance. Our industry we consider worth to us at least \$15,000, economy \$15,000, perseverance \$15,000, making in all an active capital of \$45,000.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.
PORTLAND, April 5.
The steamer "Indian" has arrived at this port from Liverpool with dates to the 24th ult.

Commercial.—Cotton had advanced an $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, but the buoyancy was checked on the 23d by the America's news. Sales for three days amounted to 28,000 bales, the market closing quiet and steady. Manchester advices were unfavorable. Prices there were firmer, and holders demanded an advance.

Breadstuffs were declining in their tendency. Flour was dull and had declined 6d. Wheat very dull and declined 1 to 2d. Rice quiet. Rosin dull at 4s. and 3d. Spirits Turpentine dull and unchanged.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.
From the Intelligencer's foreign Correspondence.
PARIS, March 16, 1858.

It is some time since politics have been so attractive as of late, and recent circumstances seem to point towards a crisis. The sudden outbreak of indignation in England, which startled France and attracted the attention of all Europe, has not produced all its effects, and continues still to be the topic of the day. As usual the popular feeling was mixed; it included some false pride and some misdirected indignation, but it was honest, and at bottom sound, and what gave it force was its singleness and vigor. It resembled the toss of the bull; it was not to be parried or dodged; there was nothing for it but to "up an anchor and run."

All, however, did not run, some got tossed and did not like it, and, to finish up the simile, Bull has since stood pretty quietly, listening and looking to see whether any more work was coming off. A few impatient snorts and a few proud wavings of his tail are all the signs of his recent excitement, and we all hope that the scarlet rag will not be dangled before his eyes again for some time to come.

Turning from England to France, we have a melancholy spectacle. The Emperor, who not long since was pretty generally regarded as the chief guarantee for the peace of Continental Europe, has flung that honorable and useful title to the winds and stands charged as the disturber of the world. When the murderous attempt was made upon his life and that of the Empress, and when several lives were sacrificed and upwards of one hundred and fifty persons were injured by the diabolical means scattered amidst a crowd by Orsini and his coadjutors, all but the maddest of anarchists saw that the attempt would, if wisely used, do more to strengthen the Government of the Emperor than almost any thing else that could possibly be conceived. The sympathies of almost every one were with the Emperor and his family, and judicious treatment would have created an immense political capital out of the diabolical scheme. The French Government, however, has succeeded in producing a totally contrary result. It took offence at England, and was compelled to retract. It made demands upon Sardinia, of the same nature as that made upon England with respect to the law against conspiracy, and the Legislature of that country has rejected the measure.

It demanded of the same Government the extradition of an Englishman named Hodge; Sardinia referred to the English Government, and the demand was refused. It sent a despatch couched in very ungracious and menacing language to brave little Switzerland, who did not think it safe to send back a refusal, but the language of that despatch has been quoted to show what was the true meaning of the document sent to England.

It issued such stringent regulations concerning passports as created an intense feeling of annoyance in the minds of our travelling countrymen, and threw a deal of trouble upon English magistrates and others. It made certain demands of Austria respecting the mode of granting passports to Italians, which demand is politely but firmly refused by the Ministers of Vienna. It appointed a General Minister of the Interior, it passed a law placing every man in France at the mercy of the police, it delivered up all subjects to the tender mercies of a secret tribunal without the intervention of a jury—only for seven years." It created three new grand military commands, each under a marshal of France. It drew more tightly still the bonds which had already nearly killed the press, and it has just issued a pamphlet from the pen of M. de la Guerniere, a member of the Senate, attempting to justify, but in reality exhibiting most completely the impolicy of its conduct towards England as the one free European asylum for political refugees. And, lastly, the people of France have been terrified by accounts of arrests and transportations without number; how many have been taken up it is impossible to know, but the official "Monteur" admits that some fifty or sixty have been arrested in Paris, a number at Lyons, Châlons, and other places, and some three or four in each of the forty departments of France. This alone is not trifling for a few weeks.

And of all this severity what is the result? The French people are silent from necessity; some doubtless are terrified, but many doubtless revel in the prospect of a reaction. One Minister and the Prefect of Police have been put aside; the removal of others is expected. Trade and commerce are dead; no one will buy or give an order unless absolutely compelled. The Bank was compelled to renew 30,000,000 of francs' worth of bills last month, and a large portion remains still unliquidated. How Government finds the money to support its operations is a mystery to all. A credit of 1,200,000 francs has just been demanded for "public safety," the returns of the six principal railways of France show a diminution of four millions of francs, or \$800,000, in the receipts of the week ending 4th of March, as compared with the same week last year. Two disturbances have taken place in Paris—one with a view to the release of Orsini and his confederates from prison; riots have taken place at Lyons, Châlons-sur-Saône, and probably other places; and, in a word, half of France seems to be in doubt whether it may not be in prison to-morrow, and waits sullenly the issue of such a fearful state of things.

Abroad the effect is at least as serious. Scarcely has the "misunderstanding" been arranged between the English and French Governments, when the "Times" publishes a powerful leader protesting against a policy which is endangering the peace of Europe. Germany is drawing closer to England; rumors of a Northern league are again beginning to cause irritation in Paris. English papers are seized for their free comments upon passing events. French declares that in a short time France will be divided equally into two bodies, jailors and prisoners. Merchants decline to speculate; manufacturers to give orders; and travelers to visit Paris. Such are some of the fruits of the grand retributive policy of M. de Morny and his colleagues, whom the Emperor permits to endanger his life, the lives of thousands, and the peace of Europe.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 30, 1858,
*On the Senate Bill with the Leecompton Constitu-
tion and the Green-Pugh Amendment.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 12, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

DEEP RIVER COAL.—We have been kindly favored with the following official letter on the quality of the Bituminous Coal of Deep River Valley. Fully to appreciate the force of this letter of Major Mordecai, the reader should know that he is not only one of the most scientific as well as practical officers of a corps distinguished as among the first in the Army, but that he is "proverbially cautious, weighing every word, and meaning all that he says."

[COPY.]
"WATERVILLE ARSENAL, April 7, 1858.
"To Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Dept.:
"Sir:—Under date of the 27th Nov. last, I was informed by Maj. Laidley that he had sent, by your direction, a sample of smith's coal from Deep River, N. C., to be tested here. The coal was received on the 29th ult., and has been tried in the smith's shop, with very satisfactory results. For some time past we have been using coal from Frostburg, Ind., which is pronounced by the smiths to be better than they have ever worked with before at this Arsenal. The Deep River coal has been tried in comparison with this, and found to be fully equal to it in regard to the quantity of work that can be done with a given weight of coal. The Deep River coal is remarkably free from slate, dirt and sulphur; it makes a good hollow fire, but it burns with more blaze and greater outward heat than the other coal, which is rather a disadvantage for smith's use.

"In an open grate, it makes a beautiful fire, burning freely, with a bright flame, giving great heat, and leaving little dirt or ashes. In short, I think this coal is of a superior quality, for any purpose for which bituminous coal can be used. Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
A. MORDECAI, Major, Ordnance.

MR. GILMER'S SPEECH.—Having received a proof copy of Mr. Gilmer's speech on the Kansas bill, in advance of its publication in Washington, we publish it entire to-day. The Locomotive papers have made such a fuss over it, (without ever having seen it,) that Mr. G. is entitled to be placed before the public in his true light. Its immediate publication is especially due to our many subscribers in this District.

A NEW THING UNDER THE SUN.—The following singular article is from a democratic paper, the Salisbury Banner:—

"Personal Claims for Party Promotion.—Not unfrequently we hear politicians setting up claims for promotion, on the ground that the party to which they belong is indebted to them for services rendered. Whatever indebtedness of this sort may be reciprocally charged and acknowledged by our opponents, true Democracy, as we have always understood it, recognizes no such claim.

"Where such a claim to be even partially admitted, it would soon drive all faithful public men of talents and self-respect into obscurity, and at once banish every spark of disinterested patriotism from the hearts of our leading politicians. "Away with such a doctrine! We scornfully repudiate it, let it present itself in what shape it may. All good men will agree with us that, if politicians serve our party, they are expected to do so from high, unselfish, patriotic motives, and not as servile hirelings, to be paid their wages in the honors and emoluments of office.

"When we are about to select a standard bearer, to canvass the political field and represent our principles, the proper enquiry is,—not who has not received the full amount of his wages as a hireling politician? but it should be, (and it generally is among true patriots)—who will most ably conduct the canvass, and, when elected, confer the most dignity upon the station we propose to fill? The earnest enquiry should be, not who wants the wages of his hire? but it ought to be,—and by true patriots it will be—who will best serve his country?"—*Salisbury Banner.*

Truly, these are novel doctrines, to come from a member of that party whose practice for thirty years past has notoriously been to reward party services, good and bad, by the bestowal of the country's offices and honors and emoluments; and whose success has been owing to the prevalence of that very practice. Why during Gen. Jackson's administration his admitted organ, Duff Green's Telegraph, boldly avowed that these rewards for party services was the very principle upon which the General and his administration planted themselves. The result has been just what the Banner states—it has driven most "faithful public men of talents and self-respect into obscurity," and it has "banished every spark of disinterested patriotism from the hearts of our leading politicians." But on the other hand, it has made the democracy powerful. It has drawn to its ranks thousands who saw that as Whigs they stood no chance to get office—and office they were determined to have from some party or other—any party.

The article in the Banner is, however, as we suppose, only the result of a present necessity. Judge Ellis is the favorite candidate of that paper for Governor; and against him is pitted Mr. Holden. The latter has served his party most ably and successfully, and his friends claim his reward in the office of Governor. It would be great unkindness, and we doubt not great wrong, to say that Judge Ellis had also served his party, for he has held a Judicial office which would have been disgraced by partisan services.

We see it stated in the Salem Press that the Legislature of Virginia has refused to charter a rail road from Lynchburg to High Point, N. C. This refusal is doubtless upon the same principle as that which has governed the Legislature of North Carolina in regard to the proposed road from Greensborough to Danville, Va. Each route would have a tendency to withdraw trade from the State which is asked to grant the charter, to concentrate it in the other. Our Legislature departed from the principle in the case of the Cheraw and Coal Fields road.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Wednesday, the bill for the admission of Minnesota was passed, yeas 48, nays 3.—Messrs. Clay, Kennedy and Yule.

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of the 1st instant, calling for information as to the present condition of the North Carolina arsenal, &c., and what further appropriations are necessary to put it in operation upon the original plan adopted by Congress. The Secretary encloses a communication from the Colonel of Ordnance, with a copy of the report of the Inspector of Arsenals containing the required information.

On Thursday, Mr. Slidell made a long speech on the proposition for a Medal to Paulding, disapproving of his course in coarse terms. He spoke in high terms of Henningsen. He also said that the Cubans, though approving of annexation, will not risk a civil war to accomplish it. Therefore nothing could be done with Cuba at present, except by negotiation; but if Spain attempts to enforce despotism on Mexico under Santa Anna, it may become necessary for the United States to interfere. Mr. Slidell's speech is looked upon as foreshadowing the policy of the administration in this matter.

The Senate was not in session on Friday and Saturday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the Deficiency Bill was debated.

On Thursday, the Administration met with another defeat, the Deficiency appropriation Bill being rejected by 18 majority.

The Kansas Bill as amended by the House was returned by the Senate with its disagreement to it. The House resolved to "adhere" to its amendment by the same vote as on its adoption, with the exception of Marshall of Ky. and Bowie of Md. who paired off.

On Friday, the Deficiency Bill was reconsidered and passed.

The House adjourned to Monday.

ILLNESS OF MR. BENTON.—Col. Benton is so low that his death was reported on Friday. It being mentioned in the House of Representatives, that body immediately adjourned. It turned out to be a false report—Mr. Benton being, at the time, propped up in bed, hard at work on his abridgement of the Debates in Congress.

SPRING ELECTIONS.—Rhode Island.—The American-Republicans have elected their whole State ticket, and large majorities of both houses of the Legislature. The new Legislature will elect a Senator in place of Allen, Democrat.

The Town elections in Maine, Michigan, New York and Iowa are generally favorable to the Republicans by increased majorities.

St. Louis and Jefferson City, Missouri, have elected "free Democratic" (foreign-abolition) municipal tickets, by large majorities.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS CONVERTED.—The 6 "South Americans" who defeated Lecompton and succeeded in passing the Crittenden Bill, have done what all the efforts of all the Democracy have failed to accomplish. They have converted the Black Republicans to the true Democratic faith. They have forced from the Republicans an abandonment of their claim that Congress should regulate the institutions of the territories; an acknowledgment of the right of the people to decide upon their own institutions; and, consequently, an acknowledgment of their willingness to admit another slave State. So says the Washington Union, the President's organ; hear it:—

"The House bill provides for admitting Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, subject to popular vote. The black republican doctrine, until now, has been that Congress may exclude slavery from a Territory, and reject the application of a slave State for admission. The issue between the black republicans and the democracy has been an issue between the Wilnot proviso, enforced by Congress in spite of the will of the local community; and the right of the local community to decide local questions for themselves. The House bill cuts up two cardinal black republican doctrines by the roots. It first denies the right of Congress to decide the slavery question, referring the decision to the local community; and it, secondly, upon the contingency of a popular vote, so long warred against by the black republicans, which it authorizes, provides for the admission of a slave State. It was voted for by the solid black republican party, among whom were many members who had made solemn declarations like the following:

"Mr. Farnsworth. So help me God, another slave State shall never enter the Union by my vote.

"Mr. Giddings. I will never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State.

"Mr. Bingham. I will not vote for the admission of a slave State—certainly not.

"Mr. Colfax. I would not vote for the admission of Kansas if the whole people came here with a slave constitution."

"We have never known such a case of word-cutting. It is said that toads will eat live coals of fire without wink or blink."—*Wash. Union.*

If all this be true,—and there can be no doubt that it is entirely so—Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Gilmer, and their friends, are entitled to the thanks of the South; they are such "traitors" as ought to be honored with high places, but not such high places as the Standard desires for them.

It seems almost certain that they will convert the Democracy also. There appears to be but one obstacle. An adoption of the Crittenden plan by the Democracy will be an acknowledgment that Judge Douglas has been right all the time, and such an acknowledgment might balk the schemes of every Democratic Congressman who is looking to the next Presidency.

TROUBLE ABROAD.—People are again beginning to doubt the stability of the present French Government. The New York Tribune says that numerous French commercial houses have directed their New York correspondents to make remittances hereafter in Bills of Exchange on London, instead of Paris as heretofore, as they have no confidence in the stability of Napoleon's Government.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.—We learn from the Standard that Burke County has voted a subscription of \$50,000 to the Western Extension of the N. C. Railroad.

A MISTAKE.—The Wilmington Herald has an article ascribing Mr. Miller's change of politics to a "base ambition," in which occurs the following paragraph:—

"The glittering prize is held before his gaze; the bait is too tempting—poor human nature! can't withstand it—quick, Presto! change and a twinkling, Henry W. Miller, the champion of Whiggery, and without doubt the most powerful and talented politician in North Carolina, is transferred, body and soul, into the camp of Democracy, and, hereafter, is to devote all of his talents in behalf of that party, which, we have often heard him say, it would afford him the greatest delight to see utterly annihilated."

It has been long since Mr. Miller was a "champion of Whiggery." He deserted the Whigs several years ago, and took up his position in what seems to have been to the leaders of the movement a sort of half-way-house, whence, judging from the frequency of its occurrence, the transition to Democracy was natural and easy.

We are quite often amused at the coolness with which people who abused us as Democrats a year or two ago, because we chose to remain Whigs, connect themselves with the Democratic party. We could but laugh a few days since on discovering among the speakers at a Democratic meeting the name of one who was specially riled at our course, and annihilated us, as he evidently thought, most effectually.

It is none of our business, and we are free from any inclination, to abuse these apostate Americans, or to question the purity of their motives. We have no doubt that they have deserted Americanism with motives as pure and patriotic as deserted them a few years ago when they deserted Whiggery. We have alluded to the matter only because we dislike to see every know nothing who turns Democrat paraded in the American and Democratic press as a "champion of Whiggery," an "old line Whig," &c., &c.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, April 9, 1858.
To Messrs. Edward J. Hale & Son, Editors of the Fayetteville Observer: GENTLEMEN:—In your issue of the 8th inst., your notice of my recent communication to Gov. Bragg is calculated to injure the cause I intended to promote. In your closing paragraph you say: "The letter with this exception (referring to the Buckhorn ore) is a recapitulation of facts already made in his heretofore published Reports." The object of this communication to Gov. Bragg was to state the chemical composition of certain ores and limestone of the valley of Deep River. Now this communication gives seven (7) analyses. My Special Report contained the analysis of the Blackband ore, by Jackson. Two other communications contain the analyses of the Tysler ore (Magnetite) and a brown magnesian limestone at Egypt. My last, which is noticed in your issue of the 8th inst., contains seven, five of which had not been previously given, viz: The Buckhorn ore, an iron ore at Jonathan Wickers, an iron ore at Leander McLeer's, and the iron balls distributed through the formation from top to bottom; besides, a blue magnesian limestone at Leander McLeer's, differing in composition from that at Egypt. You will perceive then, gentlemen, that your assertion virtually affirming that but one additional fact was communicated in my last letter, is unfair to the interests of Deep River. My object has been to show, that there is a greater variety in the ores of iron concentrated in the valley of Deep River than can be found elsewhere in the United States, and that therefore, the Iron Master has a greater range for the selection of ores which are adapted for certain qualities of iron. Any thing which diminishes the force of this fact we ought to deprecate. One who is conversant with the composition of iron ores, will see from these analyses, that the ores of iron which belong to the Deep River series, are much superior for the manufacture of iron than those which are connected with or belong to the regular coal formation. The iron balls only have a composition similar to the argillaceous oxides of iron of the carboniferous series. For this reason, if there were no other, the valley of Deep River becomes a far better location for this business than any situated within the coal fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, or the States through which the regular carboniferous system passes.

I remain gentlemen, truly yours,
E. EMMONS, Geologist,
State of N. Carolina.

We give place to the above communication, though it strikes us as rather a queer epistle to have been written to the only paper in North Carolina which has taken the trouble to draw through Prof. Emons's Reports, and bring him and them into public notice, and which, unlike most other papers in the State, has never spoken ill of him, but has uniformly maintained the incalculable value of the work in which he has been engaged.

The object of the paragraph in the last Observer was merely to chronicle the fact that an addition had been made to the almost endless variety of mineral treasures known to exist on Deep River. That addition, as Prof. Emons stated in his communication to the Standard, was at Buckhorn. All the others had been spoken of in his previous reports and transferred to this paper. We did not suppose that our readers would care to be told of their existence again or to see the analyses, and therefore did not give them. There was no intention, and no possibility of injuring Prof. E's cause, and we are surprised that he has taken up such an idea. Congress will determine the matter, doubtless, by a military commission, with which neither we nor Prof. E. will have any influence.

A Newspaper.—It was Bishop Horne's opinion that there was no better moralist than the newspaper. Of it he said: "The follies, vices, and consequent miseries of multitudes, displayed in a newspaper, are so many beacons continually burning to turn others from the rock on which they have been shipwrecked. What more powerful dissuave from suspicion, jealousy, and anger than the story of one friend murdered by another in a duel? What caution more likely to be effective against gambling and profligacy than the relation of an execution, or the fate of a despairing suicide? What finer lecture on the necessity of economy than the auctions of estates, houses, and furniture? Only take a newspaper, and consider it well, pay for it, and it will instruct thee."

The company of a good-humored man is a perpetual feast; he is welcomed every where. Eyes gladden at his approach, and difficulties vanish in his presence. Franklin's indomitable good-humor did as much for his country in the old Congress as Adams's fire or Jefferson's wisdom. He clothed wisdom with smiles, and softened contentious minds into acquiescence.

To the Editors of the Observer.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., April 8, 1858.
Dear Sirs: The Superior Court for this County has just closed its session for this Term—its Honor Judge Manly presiding. There being several capital cases on the Criminal Docket, but little civil business was transacted.

On Tuesday morning, Byrdell Mitchell and Du-gald Clark, (white,) and W. H. Patrick, Joshua Freeman and Eli Jacobs, (free colored,) were arraigned for the alleged murder of James E. Shaw, a tobacco trader of Alamance, on the 15th Feb'y last in this county, and whose body was found on the 10th ult. No counsel appeared for the prisoners, except Clark, for whom Mr. Empie appeared. For the other prisoners, the Judge, at the request of Mitchell, assigned George Davis and John Maultsby, Esqs. On affidavit of the defendants, their trial was removed to New Hanover. Solicitor Strange appeared for the State.

On yesterday at 10 o'clock, Joe and Sarah, slaves, belonging to David Nealy, were put upon their trial for the murder of Susan Nealy, wife of David Nealy, on the 7th June last in this county.

The owner of the slaves did not employ counsel to defend them. His Honor, however, assigned Messrs. G. Leitch and J. A. Richardson. The case was a plain one, the proof being positive. Anna, a girl belonging also to Mr. Nealy and apparently about 15 years of age, testified that on the afternoon of the day alluded to, her mistress, Susan Nealy, the prisoners, Joe and Sarah, together with herself, went to set fire on an Ash-heap, which was about a quarter of a mile from her master's house; that after they had reached the place and had set the heap on fire in several places, and when it was well under way burning, the deceased, the prisoners and witness being present, she saw the prisoner Sarah knock or shove the deceased into the fire; that as she attempted to rise from the fire, Sarah struck her twice on the side of the head, felling her to the earth; and that the prisoner Joe struck her twice on the head, as she lay prostrate on the ground, with the handle of a rake; that as he struck, the rake fell off the handle and he threw the handle into the fire; that the prisoner Sarah drew the deceased towards the burning heap and threw her on it, with her face upward. Witness and prisoner Sarah then went home, leaving Joe sitting on a stump by the fire.

The girl did not vary in her account of the affair, although subjected by Mr. Leitch, on the part of the defence, to a very searching cross-examination.

This witness was corroborated by Mr. Watkins and Mr. Best, two of the Jury of Inquest, who proved that the deceased was lying on the heap when found, in the manner described by witness, that there was a fracture of the skull over the left eye as if caused by a blow from a stick and that a rake without a handle was lying near the place.

Mr. Richardson on the part of Joe, introduced some witnesses to prove that he was idiotic and could not therefore be held accountable, but although one or two swore that he was idiotic, that he had but little mind, had but little sense, &c., they would not undertake to say that he had not sense enough to discriminate between right and wrong (or good and evil).

The case was argued for the State by Solicitor Strange, and by J. A. Richardson, Esq., for the prisoners. After the argument of counsel was concluded and the Judge delivered his charge to the Jury, they retired and were barely absent a minute when they returned a verdict of guilty of murder against both the prisoners. The Jury was a very intelligent one.

Before proceeding to pronounce sentence, the Judge delivered a very solemn and impressive admonition to the unfortunate prisoners, earnestly urging on them the great necessity of employing the shortest time left them in preparing to meet the awful fate that awaits them. He beseeched them to receive this request as coming from one who, allied to them by the common ties of humanity, earnestly felt concerned for their eternal happiness; as coming from one who, ere long, instead of sitting in Judgment on them, would stand side by side with them to be judged by the Judge of all.

Never have I heard anything more eloquent and impressive. A profound silence pervaded the Court room. The prisoners were sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst.

Scott Johnson, whose case was removed here from New Hanover, charged with the murder of a slave in Wilmington some time ago, was not tried, owing to some informality in the proceedings connected with the removal of his case.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 9.
The steamship America arrived here to-day with Liverpool dates to the 27th ult. Her news is unimportant.

The Government India bill laid before Parliament is the same as that of the Palmerston Ministry in its main features, with a slight difference in its details.

The appointment of Pelissier French Minister to London is quite popular.

A telegram from Madrid says a bill has been introduced into the Cortez to abolish slavery in the Spanish territories.

There have been several changes in the British Diplomatics.—Crampton goes to Russia.

The Liverpool cotton market opened on the 8th with an advance of 1/2, but the American's news caused the middling quality to recede 1/4, and lower qualities 1/2 below the Persia's rates. Sales for the week 65,000 bales, including 4500 for speculation, and 9500 for export. Friday 7000 bales of Fair New Orleans were sold for 7 1/2; middling 7. Fair Mobile 7 1/2; Middling 6 1/2. Stock 402,000 bales, including 229,000 bales of American.

Breadstuffs were dull.

The British exports for February had decreased more than £2,000,000, compared with the amount for the same month last year.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.
From Utah.—The latest arrivals from Fort Kearney, state that Brigham Young had notified Col. Johnston to leave the territory by the 10th of March, or his command would be annihilated. Brigham had tendered a supply of provisions to Col. Johnston. The informant met the supply trains, consisting of 160 wagons, at Little Blue, on their way to Camp Scott. The Indians on the route were peaceable.

WASHINGTON, April 8.
Attempt upon the Life of the Secretary of the Interior.—This forenoon there was an attempt made to shoot the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, by Peter Beaumont, formerly a clerk in the Pension office, from Louisiana, but dropped from the roll last year. He had been vainly endeavoring to be restored, but the refusal of the Secretary, together with domestic disappointments, had temporarily unsettled his intellect. He had had a conversation with Mr. Thompson in the Department and when the latter was leaving, struck him and then endeavored to shoot him with a revolver. Thompson immediately grappled and threw his assailant violently upon the floor, dislocating his shoulder and fracturing his arm. He is now in the Hospital.

TEAS.

FRESH GREEN AND BLACK TEAS for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

MARRIED.

In this County on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Jas. Buie, Mr. GILBERT E. BUIE, to Miss JANE McQUEEN, daughter of Neil McQueen, Esq.

In the vicinity of Hallsville, Duplin county, on the 1st inst., by B. Southard, Esq., Mr. WM. J. SHARPLESS, to Miss MARGARET A. BROWN.

On the 8th inst., at the Holmes House, in Wilmington, by the Rev. Dr. Deems, ALLEN H. CUTTS, Esq., to Miss ANNIE L., daughter of Owen Holmes, Esq., all of Wilmington.

DIED.

In this town, on Friday night last, in the 85th year of her age, Madame BEZE PERRY. She was the only child of a French nobleman, and in early life had availed herself of all the advantages of wealth and position to secure education and accomplishments. But during the Reign of Terror in France, her father and mother and self took refuge in this country, where, in the capacities of Governess and Music Teacher, she made her early advantages useful to the maintenance of herself and her parents. She married Peter Perry, a well remembered merchant of this town. Father, mother and husband long ago departed this life, and left Mrs. Perry without a relative in this country. She had, however, a large circle of friends, but time has sadly contracted that circle, leaving but few of the associates of her middle life to witness her own death. It is understood that by her will she has bequeathed the younger portion of her devoted family servants, and except a few small legacies to friends, left them her property; whilst her older servants are not turned adrift to suffer in their old age. Her funeral was attended by a very large concourse of citizens. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist (at her request) in the absence of a Roman Catholic Minister.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

MOUNT OLIVET MAHONIC HALL, March 17.
Whereas God in His Infinite Wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our much beloved Brother COL. J. LEACH, whom while he lived our society loved to honor, and now that he is no more, as a tribute of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to the will of an all-wise Creator and Ruler of the universe, we cannot but mourn the loss of our departed Brother, and hope to imitate the virtuous example which the memory of our beloved Brother and worthy member of the Masonic Society.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his bereaved Mother, who has lost an affectionate son, and with his relatives and friends who have lost a faithful counselor.

Resolved, That the community in which he lived has sustained an irreparable loss. His benevolent hand turned none away.

Resolved, That the members of this society wear black mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy be filed in the archives of this society; also published in the Raleigh Standard, N. C. Advocate, and Fayetteville Observer.

JOHN SPINKS, W. D. MOFFITT, W. S. ALBRIGHT, } Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 12.			
BACON—	11 1/2 a 12 1/2	American	6 a 0
BEEF—	23 a 24	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. P.	20 a 00	LARD—	12 a 13
ADAMS—	28 a 32	LEATHER—	8 8 1/2
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	8 8 1/2
COFFEE—Rio	12 1/2 a 13 1/2	Cuba	29 a 30
Guaira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	33 a 35
Java	20 a 00	RAILS—	4 1/2 a 5
IRON—	00 a 00	Oil—Linsed	1 00 a 00
COITON—	10 1/2 a 10 3/4	Tanner's	0 70 a 0 80
Ordin. to mid.	9 1/2 a 10 1/4	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	17 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee	17 a 18	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 60
Overalls	10 1/2 a 00	SPRINGS—	
Flour	10 1/2 a 00	P. Brandy	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	90 a 0 00
Family	5 25 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	90 a 0 00
Scrub	5 00 a 0 00	Norm. do.	35 a 0 00
Sine	4 75 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scrubbed	4 50 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	18 a 13 1/2
Corn	0 75 a 0 00	Coffee	10 a 11 1/2
Wheat	1 00 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye	1 00 a 0 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats	0 40 a 0 45	TALLOW—	
Peas	0 90 a 0 00	WOOL—	15 a 18
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURKENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 25 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 1/2 a 0	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 1/2 a 0	Spirits	40 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.
Cotton—We note a decline of 1/2 on all grades, on account of the America's news. No other change to note.

Corrected by **JAMES G. COOK.**

WILMINGTON MARKET.—April 10, 1858.
Virgin Yellow Turpentine 2 75, Hard 1 65. Spirits, 44 offered, 45 asked. Tar 1 60. Cotton, sales of 101 bales at 10 1/2 to 11 1/2.

At New York, Southern Flour 4 65 to 4 90 for mixed to good; \$5 to 5 75 for fancy. Cotton active at 1/2 advance; Middling uplands 12 1/2. Spirits 45 to 48 1/2.

At Cheraw, Cotton sales for the week ending on Tuesday last, 505 bales at 9 to 11 1/2.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.
Cape Fear Line. April 9.—Steamer Flora McDonald was good for B. M. McIntosh, H. H. Lehigh, J. & E. Kerner, J. C. Thompson, A. McKethan, Ellen Co. S. Hindsale, Rockfish Co. Benbow, J. N. Smith, G. W. Williams & Co., A. D. Brown, D. Anderson, J. M. Worth & Son, D. Murphy, W. H. Murrell & Co., D. J. W. McLaughlin, J. & N. A. Cameron, Mrs. Banks, H. Parks & Co., A. H. McNeill, Mrs. Brookbank, John Nixon, Mrs. Dodd, A. J. Woodward, Lassiter & Co., J. Lum, Cedar Falls Co., Union Co., Worth & Utley, N. McK. McNeill, A. Johnson Jr., D. McNeill, H. Pope, A. G. Thornton & Co.

Latterly's Line. April 10.—Steamer Fanny with passengers and goods for H. C. Lucas, Rev. Geo. McNeill, E. H. Hale & Son, Peter Crow, Murchison, Reid & Co., H. L. Myrover & Co., A. G. Thornton, H. J. J. Lilly, C. T. Haigh & Sons, Bay & Pearce, D. & W. McLaughlin, Martine, Jas. Kyle, Jas. Bresee, H. M. Turner, N. G. Jones, C. A. Stanfield, John P. Johnson, P. P. Johnson.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.
April 7.—Schr B. Franklin from Wicacoasset, Me. 8—Schr Lucy Church from Philadelphia. 9—Schr Challenge from Charleston—Schr Sidney Price from Menitidit, Mexico—Brig Sea Belle from Havana.

1858.
SPRING SUPPLY.
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Teas, Flavoring Extracts, Brushes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Pure Wines, Gin and Brandy, Varnishes, Linoleum, Portland Cement, Glass-Ware, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Glue, &c., &c.

The subscriber invites the attention of Physicians and others to his large and select stock, embracing every article in his line, all of which are of first rate quality. Particular attention paid to orders, and satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist and Chemist.
April 10.
EXTRA DAIRY CHEESE.
FRESH SUPPLY just received at
BANKS' CONFECTIONARY,
Green Street.
April 9, 1858.
Presbyterian 1 time.

NOTICE.
ALL Notes and Accounts due J. W. Powers & Co., on

FOR THE 1858. SPRING & SUMMER. 1858.
JUST RECEIVED, one of the most magnificent
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Mantillas, Bonnets, Dress Trimmings,
some of the most beautiful Robes
of Quills, and all the fashion.
Also, an extensive assortment of
CLOTHING, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Farming Implements, Boots, Shoes, Straw,
Leghorns and Panama Hats, Trunks, Car-
pet Bags and Valises, Parasols, Sun-
Shades, Fans, and Choice Family
GROCERIES.
Making in all one of the handsomest assortments ever
exhibited in this market. Ladies and Gentlemen of
Lumberton, and Robeson County in general, are very
respectfully solicited to give an early call.
S. W. ERRANT,
Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
March 22, 1858.

NOTICE.
The firm of BROWN & WARD is this day dissolved
by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm
are hereby notified to call and settle immediately,
under the fact that collection must be made in some
way.
ANGUS D. BROWN,
EVERETT L. WARD.
Lumberton, N. C., April 2, 1858.

The subscriber will continue the
Merchandise business at the old stand of B. W., and
while returning thanks for past favors solicits a con-
tinuance of the same.
ANGUS D. BROWN.

MR. E. L. WARD'S compliments to the customers
and friends of Messrs. Brown & Ward; regretting
one favor only at their hands, which is to call on
Angus D. Brown, when you come to Lumberton, and supply
yourself with Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries,
etc.; and Mr. W. Ward's regret that he will not part
with his friends by moving to the West, but is glad to
say that he will leave them in good hands.
April 2, 1858.

New Goods Again!
The undersigned has now in Store a COMPLETE
STOCK OF
GROCERIES
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE;
Negro Keroses, Blankets, Hats and Brogans.
All or any of which will be sold low. Those in want
call soon.
G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
N. B.—A few Bushels Seed Wheat.
Oct 19, 1857.

STANLEY HOTEL.
The Subscribers having lately pur-
chased the above mentioned
HOUSE,
respectfully solicits public patronage. We will spare
no pains to render all comfortable who may favor us
with a call. Our Table shall be furnished with the
best Market affords.
Our STALLS are in good repair, well supplied,
and attended to by experienced drivers.
We also have a large Stock of Goods
on hand, consisting of a general variety, which we
offer low for cash or on time to punctual dealers.
STEED, HARRIS & ROSS.
Albemarle, N. C., Oct. 28, 1857.

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, and the subscriber solicits
the patronage of the travelling community
and the public in general. Every exertion on
his part will be made to render them comfortable
during their sojourn with him. His table will be always
supplied with the best Market affords.
His bar will be furnished with the best Liquors that
can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Osters in at-
tendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to
Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, re-
turning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at
Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have
their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The
Stage arrives at Warsaw at 11 o'clock, A. M., and
leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7
P. M.

I have also a Daily Stage line
running to Kenansville, packages
and small boxes will be forwarded
to any point on the line.
N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G.
W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southernland, Warsaw; John
Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6, 1857.

A TURPENTINE DISTILLERY
FOR SALE.
The Subscribers at Newton Grove, Sampson Coun-
ty, offer for sale a large and well fitted Dis-
tillery, at a very moderate price and on good terms.
March 9, 1858.

VALUABLE TANNERY FOR SALE.
THE old and well-known Tannery in Salem, N. C.,
is now for sale. All who feel disposed to pur-
chase can receive any desired information by applying
to either of the subscribers or Mr. Chas. Brieze.
Terms of payment will be made according to the
property will be sold with or without the stock,
as the buyer may prefer, as soon as a fair price can
be obtained. We will also sell a valuable Tanner and
Carrier.
J. F. FIES, Trustees.
T. J. WILSON, Trustees.
R. W. WHARTON, Trustees.
March 20, 1858.

NOTICE.
The subscriber offers for sale his STEAM MILL,
located on Baker's Creek, in Bladen County.
The Mill is situated in a neighborhood where there is
a good mill for Lumber, and large custom for
grinding. The boiler and engine are of the best work-
manship and in good order, so that a purchaser could
commence operations without delay.
Any person wishing to engage in the business will
be glad to examine the above mentioned property be-
fore purchasing elsewhere. Terms will be made ac-
cording to the property.
GEO. CROMARTIE,
Baker's Creek, Feb'y 23, 1858.

NOTICE.
I WILL sell, at the Court House door in Smithfield,
on Tuesday the 25th May next, 12 SHARES in
the Johnston Little River Manufacturing Company,
being the Shares owned by J. M. McLean, C. Smith,
deceased. A credit of six months will be given, and
the purchaser required to give bond with approved secu-
rity.
WILLIAM T. COX, Adm'r.
March 20, 1858.

LOST!
TWO NOTES on D. A. Boyd of Richmond county,
one for Forty-five dollars and some cents, dated
17th day of October, 1856; the other for Fourteen
dollars and sixty cents, dated March 25, 1857, both
payable one day after date to the subscriber. All
persons are forewarned against trading for said Notes,
as I have forbidden the payment of said Notes to any
one else.
JOHN McLEOD, Jr.
Rockingham, N. C., March 22, 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1858.
John T. Moorhead vs. Franklin C. Smith.
Original Attachment levied on three negro slaves, viz:
Miranda and children, Ben and Horace.
In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court that the defendant, Franklin C. Smith, hath
privately removed himself out of the said County and
State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process
of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered
by the court, that publication be made for six suc-
cessive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying
the said Franklin C. Smith to be and appear at the
next term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for
the County of Richmond at the Court House in the
town of Rockingham, on the third Monday in Sep-
tember, A. D. 1858, then and there to reply and plead
to the said attachment and to answer the bill of com-
plaint. And the negro slaves levied on will be committed to
the plaintiff's use.
Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March,
A. D. 1858, and the 824 year of American Independ-
ence.
R. S. McDONALD, C. & C.
90-4w

FOR SALE,
THE RESIDENCE of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, situ-
ated on Haymont, at the junction of the Western
and Centre Plank Road. The house is nearly new,
built of the best materials, and in large and conven-
ient, containing a wide entrance Hall; Parlor, Dining Room
and Pantry on the first floor; four Bed-rooms, with
closets attached to each, on the second floor; front
back Stairs; double Piazza in the front and one in the
rear; Cellar and all necessary out-houses. With large
Flower and Vegetable Garden.
For terms apply to J. E. Bryan at the Post Office,
or Mrs. M. R. Hodges.
March 24, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE undersigned has this day associated with him
Mr. L. C. LINEBERRY, for the purpose of trans-
acting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery
business. The business will in future be conducted
under the style of W. H. CARVER & CO.
A general assortment will be kept constantly on
hand, and the patronage of the public is respectfully
solicited.
W. H. CARVER.
Fayetteville, March 22, 1858.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me by note or
account are requested to call and settle immediately,
as my old business MUST BE CLOSED.
W. H. C.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SEMINARY.
THE fifth Session of this Institution is now in pro-
gress, and will close on the last Friday in May
next. The Principal has associated with herself sev-
eral Female Assistants of experience and skill in teach-
ing, and can therefore assure her patrons of the very
best instruction, and most careful attention to their
studies, with that which the wife expense of one ses-
sion has been incurred in furnishing comfort, ex-
pense has been reduced the price of Board to six dol-
lars per month, exclusive of lights and washing. The
range of studies is so arranged as to accommodate fifty young
Ladies at that price. Tuition in the English branches will
range from \$5 to \$12 50 per session. For Latin,
French or Greek extra charge of \$5 each; for Painting
\$10. Music \$20 with instruction. The school is filled with
pupils from the States, and the wife expense of one ses-
sion for the English studies need not exceed \$45 or \$50.
Students received at any time and charged for accom-
modation. Quarterly reports will be sent to
parents of the progress and deportment of their daughters.
This school is located at the well known Mineral
Springs in Chatham county, one of the most healthy
localities, doubtless, in the State. The Boarding de-
partment is under the immediate care of the Principal.
Address THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Feb'y 5, 1858. 88-3m

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I PROPOSE to offer, at private sale, one of the most
desirable improved lots in the town of Morganton.
There is between 4 and 5 acres of land in said lot, sub-
sceptible of being divided into 6 eligible lots for build-
ing purposes; it is a well-watered lot, and will be
well adapted for either side. There is a large and
comfortable brick dwelling house, entirely new,
with eight large rooms, two wide passages, a brick
kitchen with two large rooms, a well-house, and an
excellent well of never failing water, cistern, stable, bath-
house, &c. &c. This lot commands one of the most
beautiful views of the mountain scenery that is to be
found anywhere in the State. The yard is filled with
fruit trees, and the surrounding country is fertile and
productive. I will also sell 410 acres of first class wood and open
land, lying within 1 1/2 miles of Morganton, and about
800 acres lying within 3 miles of town, the greater
portion of which is said to be the very best tobacco
land in the State, and is well-watered, and has all the
necessary buildings upon it for a white family and
for negroes. All the wood land is of the very best
quality, and susceptible of cultivation. The Western
North Carolina Railroad is now under contract to with-
in 20 miles of Morganton, and there is no doubt but
that in a short time it will be built to Morganton. It is
unnecessary to say anything about the health and
beauty of the country of North Carolina, as it is pro-
bably for both. I am anxious to sell the above property,
and will make such terms as will undoubtedly suit per-
sons wishing to buy. Any person wishing further
information, or to be sold to this property or to see
it, will be glad to see it, and will be glad to see it,
which it will be sold, can get the necessary in-
formation by writing to the subscriber, or to Tol R.
Caldwell, at Morganton, N. C.
E. E. GREENLEE.
March 10, 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term
1858.
Neill McKay vs. Catharine Sellers, Jane McPhaul,
Duncan McKay, Alexander McKay and others.
Petition for Sale of Slaves.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Alexander McKay and the children of Mary Mc-
Phaul, and the children of Margaret, defendants in
this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is
therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be
made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for
the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next
term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in
Lumberton on the fourth Monday in May next to plead,
answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court,
at office, the fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1858, and
in the 824 year of American Independence.
J. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.
95-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January
Term 1858.
Richard Street vs. Murdo Street and Donald Street.
Petition for Probate of Will.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
Donald Street, one of the Defendants in this case,
is a non-resident of this State: Ordered therefore, that
publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a
newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.,
for six weeks, notifying the said Donald Street, to be
and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held
for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage,
on the 4th Monday of April next, then and there to
plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same
will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at
Office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1858, and
in the 824 year of American Independence.
A. H. McNEILL, Clk.
Issued 20th March 1858.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.
J. W. Cromartie, Ex'r, vs. Alexander L. Harvey and
others.
WHEREAS, James W. Cromartie, Executor of the
will of James Cromartie, dec'd, has lately in our said
Court of Equity filed a bill against W. J. Cromartie,
Executor of Elizabeth Harrington, deceased, Alexan-
der L. Harvey and Catharine his wife, for the purpose
of attaching the distributive share of the said Alex-
ander L. and wife Catharine, in the estate of the late
Elizabeth Harrington, now in the possession of W. J.
Cromartie, Executor, or so much thereof as will satis-
fy the said bill; and it appearing to the court that Alex-
ander L. and wife Catharine are non-residents, now this is therefore to command
the said Alexander L. and Catharine to appear at the
next term of our said Court to be held in Elizabeth-
town, in the County of Bladen, on the first Monday after
the 4th Monday in March next, and plead, answer or
demur to said bill of complaint, or judgment pro con-
fesso shall be rendered against them as prayed for in
said bill of complaint.
KENNETH McLEOD, C. & M. E.
92-5d

DRY GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE.
THE Subscriber expects to receive his Fall and
Winter Goods in a few days; his stock this season
will be unusually large and attractive, comprised in
part of a large assortment of
Staple Goods; Ladies' Dress Goods; Ready-
made Clothing; Boots; Shoes; Hats;
Caps; Bonnets; Cloaks; Shawls; &c.
In fact, everything usually found in a Dry Goods Store,
at office in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March,
A. D. 1858, and the 824 year of American Independ-
ence.
R. S. McDONALD, C. & C.
90-4w

NOTICE.
The undersigned has this day associated with him
Mr. L. C. LINEBERRY, for the purpose of trans-
acting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods and Grocery
business. The business will in future be conducted
under the style of W. H. CARVER & CO.
A general assortment will be kept constantly on
hand, and the patronage of the public is respectfully
solicited.
W. H. CARVER.
Fayetteville, March 22, 1858.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.
THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts
to suit purchasers,
\$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of
Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable
semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of Decem-
ber, and running 20 years.
\$50,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of
Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-
annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and
running 20 years.
These bonds were issued in accordance with law to
the Western Rail Road Company, and are payable to the
Town subscriptions respectively.
Persons having money will find these bonds (at the
price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than
any Bank Stock in the State.
For terms apply to C. B. MALETT, Esq. Pres't or to
JNO. M. ROBE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1858.

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.
THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well
known House will expire on the 1st January,
1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a
person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an
excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large,
well arranged and in complete repair; its location will
always command for it an extensive patronage. As
the present Proprietors intend changing their busi-
ness, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good
order, can be purchased on favorable terms.
The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of
January, remaining open under the present manage-
ment till a text is obtained.
The fine Store in the same building, formerly occu-
pied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.
JNO. H. COOK,
Pres't. Dobbin House Co.
Dec'r 16, 1857.

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE
HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a sec-
tion as there is in Alabama.
FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and
all necessary out-houses, in good repair.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES, good river bot-
tom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and
produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.
NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES Creek and
Pine land, on which are a good Dwelling and all
necessary out-houses, in good repair.
TWENTY THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES
Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.
This property will be sold cheap and on accommo-
dating terms.
Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O.,
Monroe County, Alabama.
WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858.

NEW DRY GOODS.
WM. MACINTYRE
HAS received and offers for sale, a desirable line of
Ladies' Dress Goods,
Silk, Serge and Lawn Robes,
Dress Silk Bureaus, Challies, Bombazines, Alpacaes;
Silks, Tapesties, Jaconet, Nanook Mullins;
Printed Lanes, Calicoes, Gingham, Brilliantes;
Ribbons, Ruches, French Artificials;
Laces, Bangs, Braids; Tapes and Fringes;
French Working Knitting Cotton; Embroidering Silk;
Jaconet and Swiss Edging and Inserting;
Linen and Lisle Edging;
Caps, Collars, Sleeves and Gauntlets;
Kid, Silk, and Lisle Gloves and Gauntlets;
J. & P. Coates' Spool Cotton; Sewing Silk;
Enamelled and Elastic Belts;
Table Damask; Napkins and Towels;
Patent Turkish and Alabandale Counterpanes;
Irish Linens, and Shirt Fronts and Collars;
Ladies' Bonnets, very fine, and some price to them;
Leghorn and Braided Flats;
READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, GAITERS and SHOES;
Carpeting, and Floor Oil Cloth, and Matting;
Extension Steel Spring Skirts, rec'd to-day, price \$4.
Fayetteville, 29th March, 1858.

DENTAL NOTICE.
D. W. C. BENDOW will leave home on Monday,
April 27th, to be absent the remainder of
that week.
SAMPSON.
D. R. B. will be in Clinton Wednesday, Thursday
and Friday, April 7th, 8th and 9th. He pro-
poses making regular visits to that place, if suffi-
ciently encouraged.
All who are interested may rely on his punctuality
in the above appointment.
March 28, 1858.

MITCHELL'S FALLS.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY OF THE STATE
TO canvass the same, and procure subscribers for
the sale and delivery of an excellent
LITHOGRAPHIC PICTURE,
taken upon the spot and gotten up in the finest style
of art, representing the place where the Rev.
ELISHA MITCHELL lost his life in his explorations
of the Black Mountains, in the Summer of 1857. Upon
the receipt of Three Dollars, we will furnish to any
person desirous of taking an Agency, Two Pictures,
one tinted and one colored, as samples, with full par-
ticulars as to the terms of the agency, &c. We will
offer inducements sufficient to make it pay an energetic
agent. For further particulars address us at
Asheville, N. C. LEWIS & DICKENSON.
P. S. Mr. Dickinson is also Agent for the
Mt. Mitchell Monument Association, and during his
tour through the State will receive subscriptions for
that object.
Feb'y 9, 1858.

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON CO., N. C.
ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have
formed an association for the practice of their
profession in Robeson County. The former will also
attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter
will attend those of Cumberland. They are in the
Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all
times.
Jan'y 1, 1858.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.
WILL attend regularly the County and Superior
Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Har-
nett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care
will receive prompt attention.
Jan'y 12, 1858.

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission
MERCHANT,
AND AGENT FOR T. S. LUTTERLOH,
Prompt attention will be given to all Consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 29, 1858.

GEO. ALDERMAN,
Inspector of Naval Stores,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all Consign-
ments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be ship-
ped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1858.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's
practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cum-
berland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1858.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP"
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law
Copartnership, and will practice in the Court
of the following counties of this State: Cumberland, Cum-
berland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON,
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsburgh, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1858.

Book Agents Wanted.
THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency
for getting subscribers to and delivering Haver's
History of North Carolina, now in process of publica-
tion by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is
desirous of entering into an engagement with one or
more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each
of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective
parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly.
Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of
the first volume will be ready in a few days.
Undoubted testimonials as to character must ac-
company each application. Address
H. W. HORN.

BOOKBINDING
OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.
Old common Prayer, Bible, and other, re-
bound in the same style they were before. This will
save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected
with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen
residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy
to get their books bound here, as a deduction of price
will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send
them with particular directions to this establishment;
and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and
returned with the least delay.
I have the best stock of materials; and workman-
ship will compare with any either at the North or
South.
Apply for a list of Binding prices before going else-
where. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share
of patronage.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Anderson Street.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Marble Factory.
By GEO. LAUDER,
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1858.

LIFE INSURANCE.
THE undersigned has been appointed Agent of
the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany. Every member for life participates in the profits
of the Company; and the annual premium for
life membership, where it amounts to \$50 or more,
may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in
a note at 12 months.
Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man
may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of
his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.
This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over
the civilized world. It is one by which a family,
or a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the
death of its head, or whose exertions they may have
been dependent for a support. It is a good investment
of money, even if one should live long after taking
out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the
necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
R. J. HALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Books of Subscription to
the capital stock of the Central Rail Road, from
Beaufort Harbor via Kenansville, Clinton, Fayetteville,
and West, will be opened on Thursday, the 10th day
of April 1858, and remain open according to the terms
of the Charter until further notice, at the following
places and under direction of the following named
persons, Commissioners in the Charter, viz:
In the County of Onslow, at the office of the Clerk
of the County Court at Jacksonville, and at the Post
Office Rich Lands. E. W. Fonville, G. J. Ward, J. H.
Foy, Robert White, John A. Averitt, Jr., Owen Hug-
gins, L. W. Humphrey.
In Carteret county, at the office of Dr. M. F. Aren-
dell at Beaufort. Dr. M. F. Arendell, J. F. Bell, L.
T. Ogleby.
At the store of G. W. Taylor at Carolina City.—Col.
Wm. N. Dennis, H. S. Bell, Capt. Levi Ogleby, Bridge
Arendell.
In Duplin county, at the office of the County Court
Clerk at Kenansville.—Major Owen R. Kenan, David
Reid, Isaac B. Kelly, Wm. E. Hill, Wm. J. Houston,
Stephen Graham.
In Sampson county, at the office of the County Court
Clerk at Clinton.—Thomas I. Faison, Dr. Thomas
Bunting, Wm. McKay, Patrick Murphy, Wm. Faison,
J. R. Beaman, Alfred Johnson.
In Cumberland county, at Fayetteville, at the office
of A. McKethan.—Thomas R. Underwood, Randall
McDaniel, Edward L. Winslow, John C. Blocker.
Form of subscription:
The undersigned agree to take the number of shares
in \$100 each, set opposite to our names respectively,
of the Central Rail Road Company; and in all respects
to comply with the terms of the Charter.

SHEMWEEL HOUSE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of
the Market House.
THE Subscriber desires through this
medium to acknowledge the liberal
patronage bestowed upon his House the past
year—and as he has just erected New Stables and
Carriage Shed contiguous to the House and to water
he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the
public generally, that he is still prepared to accom-
modate them with transient and permanent board, and
respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patron-
age heretofore bestowed. Every exertion on his part
shall be used to render them comfortable during their
sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with
the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWEEL.
March 24, 1858.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale, my LANDS in the Town of Fay-
etteville, about 130 Acres, known as the
MUMFORD SWAMP.
About 80 Acres of it is fine Meadow Land, as the Crop
now on it will show. Also, the
Valuable Brick Store and Lot
near the Market Square, occupied by Mr. John A.
Pemberton.
A Large and Valuable Lot, fronting on Donaldson,
Maxwell and Mumford Streets, known as the Hotel
Garden Lot,—could be divided into several Building
Lots—very near the new Female High School Buildings.
Also, the Stable Lot adjoining, fronting on Mumford
Street.
Several DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on both
Windsor and Mumford Streets.
All this property can now be purchased on favor-
able terms, and a large part can remain on Bond and
Mortgage if desired.
Oct. 10, 1855.

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, V. C.
Prompt personal attention given to all Consign-
ments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be ship-
ped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1858.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's
practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cum-
berland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1858.

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP"
WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law
Copartnership, and will practice in the Court
of the following counties of this State: Cumberland, Cum-
berland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.
J. H. HAUGHTON,
JNO. MANNING.
Pittsburgh, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1858.

Book Agents Wanted.
THE Subscriber, having taken the General Agency
for getting subscribers to and delivering Haver's
History of North Carolina, now in process of publica-
tion by Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son of Fayetteville, is
desirous of entering into an engagement with one or
more active, intelligent and reliable persons in each
of the Judicial Circuits, to canvass their respective
parts of the State, or particular counties, thoroughly.
Immediate application is desired, as sample copies of
the first volume will be ready in a few days.
Undoubted testimonials as to character must ac-
company each application. Address
H. W. HORN.

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necessary Blanks, furnished on application.
R. J. HALE.

DAVID McDUFFIE,
Brickmason and Plasterer,
IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, in-
cluding the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this
and the adjoining counties.
Fayetteville, April 27, 1857.

JOHN P. SAMPSON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval
Stores, Cotton, &c.
Feb'y 25, 1858.

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.
R. PAGE may be found at his office when not
professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857.

McLEAN'S
FRESH PEACHES, in half gallon cans, for sale at
the Crockery Store.
W. N. TILLINGHAST
Feb'y 16, 1858.

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.
THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for
Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morn-
ing, under license. Will take freight and pas-
sengers as heretofore.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 22, 1858.

DEEP RIVER COAL.
BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be
had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price
by the Ton.
WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer,
May 21, 1856.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!!!
1000 LBS. MOUNTAIN and GOSHEN BUT-
TER. For sale low for CASH by
P. A. WILEY.
Dec. 24, 1857.

FOR SALE,
THE RESIDENCE of Geo. S. Hodges, dec'd, situ-
ated on Haymont, at the junction of the Western
and Centre Plank Road. The house is nearly new,
built of the best materials, and in large and conven-
ient, containing a wide entrance Hall; Parlor, Dining Room
and Pantry on the first floor; four Bed-rooms, with
closets attached to each, on the second floor; front
back Stairs; double Piazza in the front and one in the
rear; Cellar and all necessary out-houses. With large
Flower and Vegetable Garden.
For terms apply to J. E. Bryan at the Post Office,
or Mrs. M. R. Hodges.
March 24, 1858.

DOBBIN HOUSE
For Rent or Lease.
THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well
known House will expire on the 1st January,
1858; the property is offered for lease or rent. To a
person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an
excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large,
well arranged and in complete repair; its location will
always command for it an extensive patronage. As
the present Proprietors intend changing their busi-
ness, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in